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Having purchased all the tools, implements, merchandise, etc., pertaining to the Watchmaking and Jewelry department of Messrs. Davis & Nelson of Tucson, I am now MORE THAN EVER prepared to do all kinds of work in my line, and at reasonable prices, and warranted for one year.

A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry always on hand for sale. Patronage respectfully solicited.

Church Rules for the Ladies.

BY JOE POT, JR.

Dress hard all morning, such is fate, They enter church some minutes late. All eyes will then be turned on you, And will observe your bonnet new.

Let humble modesty wreath your face, And take your seat with faint and grace, Let your thoughts be fixed on high, And rearage your cardinal tie.

Think how religion's prone to bless, And criticize your neighbor's dress. Let all your heart be filled with praise, And notice Mrs. Miggles lace.

Put from your mind all thoughts of sin, And readjust your diamond pin. Think of how religion proves, And then smooth out your buttoned gloves.

Catch well the precepts as they fall, And smooth the wrinkles in your shawl. Think of the sinner's fearful fate, And notice if your bonnet's straight.

Pray for the influence divine— That lady's back, mark the design. Let tender peace possess your mind, And enslave that hat behind.

Reflect on Christian graces dear, And fix those curls behind your ear. Let your heart warm with silent prayer, And view that horrid green silk tair.

Reflect upon the wicked's ways; See if your gold chain's out of place. Think of the peace the good shall find, And wonder who are sitting behind.

Think of the burdens Christians bear, And notice those strange ladies tair. The last words bear with contrite heart, And fix your pull-back when you start.

Information Wanted for Religious Purposes.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 25, 1877.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—In October, 1874, the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church detached Arizona from Nevada, and New Mexico from Colorado, and united the two in a new jurisdiction. The Rev. W. F. Adams, of New Orleans, was consecrated the first Bishop, and he and I arrived at Santa Fe early in February, 1875.

Bishop Adams visited the Southern portion of this Territory, and started from Silver City to Tucson, but was taken ill on the way and returned. Shortly afterwards he was called home by illness in his family. His traveling to and fro developed a malady which prevented his return to his jurisdiction and led to his resignation about a year ago. The resignation will come before the House of Bishops in October next, and it is to be hoped that another Bishop will be at once appointed. Some persons seem to think however that there is nothing for a Bishop to do in New Mexico and Arizona, and therefore, I wish to get some information that will give them light on the subject. I have greatly desired to visit Arizona, but have been prevented. The only way I have to get the desired information is by letter; and as I do not know what individuals to write to, I must beg the editors of the Territorial papers to allow me to use their columns. If they will kindly do so, they will greatly oblige me, and perhaps many of their subscribers.

I beg the members of the church and any other persons who may be interested in the subject, to send me information as to the population of the Territory and of its principal towns and settlements; the rate of immigration; the number of families and persons; the number of churches in any town or settlement; the desire for the church services, etc., etc. I should be glad to have this information as soon as possible, that it may be used in a report which Bishop Adams has requested me to make to the Board of Missions at its meeting in Boston, the first week in October.

I may add that in the Bishop's absence, I am acting—as far as may be—as his representative.

Very respectfully, yours,
H. F. FORBES.

Ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Mexico and Arizona.

The Washington Republican of July 24, says: It was yesterday announced that Assistant Secretary McCormick had, after consultation with Secretary Sherman, decided to resign from the National Committee of the Republican party, and retain his present position. He was impelled to this course not only by the personal solicitations of Secretary Sherman, between whom and the Governor the most cordial personal relations exist, but by letters of members of the National Committee themselves, who strongly urged Mr. McCormick to retain his Federal position.

The Prescott Enterprise reports that Henry Randle shot and killed a man named Mallory at Swilling's ranch in Black Canyon. Randle surrendered to Sheriff Bowers.

MONROE ASHURBY has been placed at the head of the ticket of the Tax-payers and Mechanics' Convention, for the office of Mayor in San Francisco.

Punishments for Cutting Timber on the Public Lands, &c.

Robert Gassaway, convicted of cutting timber on government land in Nevada county, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$12 and serve ten days in the Nevada county jail. J. L. Bowman, who pleaded guilty of a similar offense, was adjudged the same penalty. W. W. Gassaway, who was convicted on the same indictment, was fined \$12 and sent to the Nevada jail for thirty days. In passing these sentences, Judge Hoffman said he did not intend to be very severe in cases where the offending parties were bona fide settlers and making valuable improvements on their land. He regarded the destruction of timber on government land as a great offense as if the land belonged to a private individual. He characterized the cutting of timber on public land as stealing, which should be punished with equal severity as in cases of the theft of private property. The offenders were warned that if brought before the Court for a like offense the second time, they need not expect so much leniency.

On motion of the United States Attorney, a nolle prosequi was entered in the cases of John Ladd and Stephen Thompson. Ladd was indicted for cutting timber on government land, but he has shown that he only cut a sufficient quantity to build a house on his own land. Thompson was shown to have acted as a "stool pigeon" for Los Angeles detectives, and was indicted by mistake.

The above is from the San Francisco Bulletin of August 2. We give it to show what is being done in the matter of prosecutions for cutting timber on the public lands, and to say that it would be much more consistent in government to provide a way by which men can buy timber lands and then buy timber for themselves and the community, before carrying on criminal prosecutions as now done. As a cold-blooded interpretation of the law, Judge Hoffman is unquestionably correct in his remarks, but we think he might, consistently enough, have said that the law is one which operates against settlement and improvement and therefore against good public policy. Congress might, with almost the same justice, make it a criminal offense to use the water and the grass on the public land without first buying them, and then persistently neglect to provide any practical way by which they could be bought. There is hardly an acre of land bearing timber valuable for building purposes in Arizona, on which anybody would think for a moment of making a home, and it is only under the preemption or homestead law that anybody can get title to such land. One hundred and sixty acres of such land is of little account without more can be obtained, and should any body apply for that amount under either of the laws named, they would not do so in good faith but merely as a shield from punishment while cutting off the timber, and afterwards abandon the land, never perfect title, and leave it worthless to government or individuals. If government should put the timber land into the market, it would soon be purchased and protected from waste by the purchasers; and it is the duty of government to either do this or cease punishment of settlers for taking what is necessary to their existence on the public land where the preemption law invites them to go.

Al! but, says the Judge, John Ladd "only cut a sufficient quantity to build a house on his own land." Now, what is the difference as a matter of "theft" or "waste" of timber, whether John Ladd only takes enough to build a house on his own land or enough to build houses on the land of all his neighbors? If John does it for his neighbors, the neighbors will not; if he does not, the neighbors must each steal the lumber for himself, or have no houses and John no neighbors. According to Judge Hoffman, every building in Arizona contains more or less stolen timber. Very few men could afford to go to the precipitous mountains and get the lumber they must have. Of necessity as well as economy, they buy it of those who make a business of cutting, making and selling lumber. In building up the Territory, lumber is absolutely necessary, and yet government has failed to provide a practical way by which people can get it according to law. The fact is, Congress should at once revise its legislation on timber and desert lands.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day in the case of H. W. Gibson, charged with being an accessory to the Arizona mail robbery, the jury, by direction of the court, rendered a verdict of not guilty. Judge Hoffman said that the evidence failed to show that the defendant participated in any way in the robbery, and that, at most, he had nothing more than a knowledge of the intentions of the others. That, however, was no legal crime, and there was no law under which a conviction could be had.—S. F. Post, July 31.

The long stalks of wheat sent to newspaper offices every spring should be carefully preserved and presented to summer resort hotels. Short straws and low counters are making the tall young men of our best society round shouldered.—Norristown Herald.

When you hear a man say the world owes him a living, don't leave any bams lying around loose.

Pittsburg Riot—Revolutionary Sentimentality of the Mob.

Following is a highly interesting description of this most terrible riot, written as an exchange says by a gentleman who happened to be in the city at the time. Believing it will prove very interesting to many of our readers, we print it. It is the best picture of the mob and its conduct we have seen.

A stranger sight than that at the Union Depot and vicinity at 8 p. m. on Sunday night, cannot be imagined—not stranger from the terrible scenes of carnage and rapine than from the general demeanor of the thousands and thousands of spectators crowding around the scenes. The Union Depot smolders, a mass of ruins; a long line of blazing timbers and iron columns at white heat marked the site of the Adams Express Company's transfer depot and the Pan-handle shops; the elevator and its thousands of bushels of grain still blazed fiercely; riotous crowds of drunken men and women reeled here and there, under loads of stolen merchandise of all sorts; kegs of beer and whisky were rolled or carried in every direction, the heads knocked off and contents spilled down the throats of the mob, carelessly kicked over, or else set under some car or truck and a torch thrown into them. Here, some drunken brute, tired of his load, would dash a keg of liquor down into the crowd he was passing through; there, a half-crazed woman, with hair tangled and matted, and clothing half gone, would push through the masses of people, carrying in her arms or trailing after her, hundreds of yards of dry goods, torn indiscriminately from a plundered freight car.

Boys, ay, and girls too, of twelve and fifteen years of age, would dodge into the car and out again to the crowd of spectators, offering a silk umbrella, a set of silver-plated harness, a bundle of whips, a box of cutlery—anything their hands had happened to clutch in the wild scramble—for twenty-five cents. I noticed a boy of probably thirteen years dash into a passenger car on the siding, near the east end of the tunnel, rip open the cushion of a seat, strike a match and touch off the padding. A gentleman beside me cried out, "Hold, there, you young scoundrel," and the boy leered up into his face and yelled out, "Go to—h—ll, you mother's son!"

And all this time, through every phase of desperate, reckless crime, the vast concourse of people looked calmly on, with an apathetic indifference that was simply astounding. Hundreds of young and middle-aged men, with ladies on their arms, some of them leading little children, grouped around, standing on any thing that would enable them to look over the heads of the crowd in front, and laughing heartily at any funny or ludicrous incident in the terrible scene, as if the whole thing was a gigantic farce or pantomime, provided for their special amusement.

A fine looking, middle-aged man, with iron-gray beard, and a martial look generally, mounted a goods box, calmly looked over the scene, got down, lit his cigar, and coolly remarked, "Well, as the parrot said to the monkey, we're having a hell of a time!" Dr. Slatery showed me an ounce mince ball, remarking, "I cut that from the shattered thigh-bones of Charles White, and came near having to cut one from myself. See!" holding up the lappet of his Prince Albert, through which a musket ball had torn an ugly rent.

A dead man was carried through the crowd on Liberty Street, and a bear-eyed woman brutally remarked, "He's got enough of it, anyhow." All sensibility and human feeling seemed to be dead, and not until the mob carried their atrocities to their extreme length, and burned everything from Thirty-third street to the east end of the Pan-handle tunnel, and threatened to go on and destroy the railroad bridge, did the alarm of the people take shape in any definite action toward opposing the sway of the mob. With cooler thought came a general revulsion of feeling, and men who yesterday sided with the rioters, to-day bitterly denounced their works. But the feeling came too late, and not to the disappointment or opposition of the people generally can be accredited the final cessation of plunder and arson. The mob only ceased when their atrocities palled upon them, and their utter abandon had tired them.

A dirty, ragged ruffian, that last week begged or stole his way through the country, yesterday would raise the sensational yell, "Bread or blood, we cannot starve!" and at the same time apply the torch to a thousand pounds of flour or meat.

The great strike and attendant destruction of railway property, will not only depreciate railway bonds, but for a long time to come, deter capitalists from loaning money to build railways. This will not make much difference to localities supplied with railways, but to Arizona and much of the vast interior of the continent, the fact will operate very injuriously. The direct and indirect damage caused by the strike and riots, is immense and at present beyond calculation.

Many manufacturers and farmers on a large scale, in California, have recently decided to discharge Chinese and employ whites instead.

How Winslow, alias Moore, Swindled Banker Parrott.

The progressiveness of California is nowhere more clearly instanced than in the new and ever varying swindling dodges by which ingenious sharpers gain a living. The smartest one lately, and one in which Tiburcio Parrott has again proved the victim of misplaced confidence and dishonesty, is that practiced by Stephen S. Moore, alias Winslow, whose flight to Arizona, his arrest, escape and subsequent recapture and eventual return to this city are still fresh in the minds of the reading public. About the first of May last, Moore, who is about sixty years old and ought to know better, indulged in a poetic flight of fancy and conjured up in his imagination a number of rich mining ledges in one of the rich districts of Nevada yet undeveloped, but teeming with the precious metal. His imagination was so strong that he finally came to believe that they really existed, and he then cast about for some means of turning them to profit. His first move was to Grass Valley, where he had two acquaintances, J. G. Johnson and A. B. Dibble, the one a prominent merchant and the other an equally prominent lawyer of that lovely town. To them he merely said that he had located claims in Nevada in their names, not desiring to locate too many in his own. All he desired from them was a quit claim deed to the property, and when the mills were up and everything lovely their kindness would not be forgotten. The quit claim deeds were made out for \$2,000 and \$3,000, respectively, though no consideration whatever was paid. He then went to Oakland, told the story to J. A. Nash and got a quit claim deed for \$5,000 for the fictitious bonanza, which stood in Nash's name. David Williams, of San Jose, was also kind enough to give him a similar deed of \$10,000, the whole transaction being as fictitious as the others. His plans thus laid, he went to Tiburcio Parrott and told him of his good luck. The names were undoubtedly rich. Messrs Dibble, Johnson, Nash and others valued their interests highly, and altogether it was a fine chance for a smart business man like Parrott, and a good chance for a hard working man like Winslow to make a fortune. Winslow's appearance was in his favor, he being a roughly dressed, honest looking man, whose age and appearance indicated anything but the sharper. Mr. Parrott accordingly first advanced him \$1,000, and afterwards \$2,000 to get the Grass Valley deeds. Winslow secured him on paper, and then confided to let him have money to get control of the mine until the sum of \$9,660 in all had been advanced. At this time, either believing that his golden goose had been plucked as bare as it would allow, or fearing that the fraud would come out, Winslow pocketed his gains and "skipped." The telegraph wire related his doing and gave his description to the sheriff in all directions, and Mr. Winslow was finally caught at Tucson, Arizona. He broke jail there, but was recaptured, and Detective John Coffey, after obtaining a requisition from Governor Safford, started for this city with his prisoner. The case came up for examination in the Police Court, this morning, and Moore, alias Winslow, was held to answer in four charges, with bail set at \$20,000.—San Francisco Post, July 31.

Silver King.

Oddly enough, no pains whatever seem to be taken by the two proprietors of this mine (Barney and Reagan) to contradict or to confirm any of the many rumors in circulation concerning their property. Absolutely no one outside of their underground employees is allowed to go into their mine. For this exclusiveness they give no reason, taking it for granted that men have the same right of seclusion in their mines that they have in their residences. This course is reported by outsiders as prompted by a desire to conceal an impoverished condition of the mine. On the other hand, the miners give continued reports of daily development of size and richness in the ore bodies. The dumps are full to overflowing, no stopping is done, and all that comes from below is richer than that heretofore hoisted. A small force only is employed at present, the ore bodies, and at nothing else. No work is likely to be done until some of the accumulated ore is disposed of by the mill and room made for more ore from below. The concentrating apparatus works satisfactorily and will be enlarged or duplicated. All kinds of rumors are current in regard to the non-payment of employees. From sources of information of absolute certainty the Sentinel knows that every dollar of the mine's liabilities up to the first of August has been paid in full. It is very evident that the property is not in market, and that it is being worked prudently and like any other private business enterprise. However, the wisecracks must talk.—Sentinel, August 4.

Captain Crapo, who undertook the voyage across the Atlantic, accompanied by his wife, in the whale-boat New Bedford, arrived at Mount St. Bay, Cornwall, July 21, and landed at Penzance the next morning. They encountered three gales, lost some of their clothing, and were obliged to lie in bed for five days. Capt. Crapo's left arm is nearly useless through constant steering.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Journal's Washington special says: There is no truth whatever in the story that Pinckney Rollins of North Carolina will be made Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sonora Affairs.

Sonora affairs at latest accounts we have, were quite uncertain. No change had actually taken place or been ordered by Gen. Huerta, but there seemed to be a belief that he would order a new election. The people seemed to be much divided, and somewhat as they were when Gen. Serna and party were opposing the Pesqueira rule. They seem to think in a new election, there would be a strong effort made under instructions by President Diaz, to reinstate the Pesqueiras in power. Our advisers are that the better and law-abiding people are now as strongly opposed to the Pesqueiras as when they supported the successful Serna revolution. We are also advised that the probability of a new election and apprehended result, is the main talk in stages, at hotels and in public places generally, and that some old residents of considerable means and business, declare they will leave the State rather than live under Pesqueira's rule. It is said that General Maseda's rule as Governor, is quite acceptable to the law-abiding and business people, and as a new election could only demoralize business and perhaps engender revolutionary troubles, of which Sonora has already had too many for the good of rich and poor, such a step by Gen. Huerta would be construed as in the Pesqueira interest.

Swansea Redemption Works.

We find in an exchange a description of the celebrated redemption and separating works of Wales. We give space to a brief extract: "The Swansea works are mostly subterranean, extending for about a mile underground, the compartments each separate from the other, and the man who has charge of any one apartment is completely walled out from his neighbors on both sides, so that no one knows what the person next to him is doing. The employees live in such persons all their lives, have no communication with each other, or the outside world, hence, if one quits, he knows nothing, except that he was required to use certain proportions of chemicals to extract a given metal, as the rivulet of molten matter passed through his chamber. This is the reason why no one can be found that knows the nature of the entire Swansea works, from personal observation, for no one but the proprietors themselves understand it, and they will not impart information for the simple reason that all the world pays tribute to them. Yes, the little Welsh corner by the sea has cages of mineral from every country on the globe, who unload at her wharves."

Wiley Charles Bush, the Arizona stage robber, was called for sentence, he made a statement to the Court to the effect that he was only eighteen years of age; that he was led into the commission of the crime by older persons, and that he was intoxicated at the time. He said he went to Arizona from Kansas, where he was engaged as teamster. Meeting a party of men in Arizona, he was persuaded by them that he was foolish to work at teaming when he could so easily obtain a fortune by a raid on stage treasure. He gave reference to well known persons as to his previous good character and industrious habits, and in view of this fact, his sentence was postponed for ten days, to enable the law officers to communicate with the parties and ascertain the correctness of his representations in regard to his former life. Judge Hoffman intimated that if his statements in this connection were found to be true, it would mitigate his punishment, but if untrue, it would operate in aggravation of sentence.—S. F. Bulletin, August 2.

Grand Jury Practices.

It has long been evident that there is no limit to the ingenuity and enterprise of Chicago people for opening up new opportunities for money-making. The latest instance of this is the employment of the position of Grand Juror as an agency for blackmailing. According to all accounts, this new branch of industry originated in the last Grand Jury. There is some difference of opinion as to the progress it made and the revenue it yielded, but there is certainly hope for the enlargement of the field and the increase of the profits so long as the County Board is controlled by a corrupt Ring, and that Ring has the selection of the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury, being an arbitrary and irresponsible institution, it will afford the "Chevaliers d'industrie" wide latitude in lerying blackmail, as a Grand Jury never sits before which there are not present persons that have no other bias than private malice or business complications.—Chicago Tribune.

Quits is a free country, and the right of a man to get the best price he can for his work necessarily involves the converse of the proposition: a man or corporation may procure labor at the lowest possible cost. It is a pretty bad state of things when able-bodied men are obliged to work for three or four dollars a week, and pay extra expenses for board out of that. It is worse, however, when any considerable body of men, armed, belaguered, and violent, insist, at the pistol's muzzle, that they shall be paid certain wages, and that no man shall work for less at the peril of his life. As well might a striker go into a grocery store and insist that the dealer sell him provisions at a certain price or have his head shot off.—New York Times.

JUST RECEIVED!

A fine lot of

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In Excellent Condition

—at the—

PARK BREWERY DEPOT,

LEVIN & BRAUN.

—A LOT OF—

Dutch Herrings,

Mackerels (salt),

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Italian Salt Sardelles,

Russian Sardines,

Anchovies,

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French Oil Sardines,

Rye Flour,

Genuine Wine Vinegar.

—AND—

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LIMBURGER AND SWISS CHEESE,

For Sale

In Quantities to Suit.

Also

LUNCHES Served at the Saloon.

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April 25.

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All kinds of Plumbing done at short notice.

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